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Standard Connellsville Coke

MONTHLY CAPACITY 32,000 TONS. P. R. R., P. & L. E. R. R. and B. & O. R. R. CONNECTIONS

Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure.
 Our Coke at HERBLIN WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVLANS and is entirely mechanically handled
 and has eliminated the screening of dust and dirt.
 Blossom ash blown from ovens by new process of compressed airforce coke is drawn.

ANALYSES FURNISHED ON REQUEST.

The Weekly Courier.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, '11

TRUST-BUSTING AND TRUST REGULATION.

The investigation conducted by a Democratic House of Representatives at Washington into the affairs of the United States Steel Corporation with a view to demonstrating to the public that protection is the mother of trusts seems to be turning out badly as a political investment.

It is an ill wind that blows no good, however, and this investigation, inquiry, or whatever one may choose to consider it is evidently not without its uses. It has discovered the fact that the large corporations which have become so by a natural process of evolution are not trusts in the popular sense. They are not monopolies. They do not oppress the people. They seek to manufacture and produce on a maximum scale at a minimum cost, sharing that economy with the consumer and a proper measure of their profits with their workmen. They invite their employees to become their partners and offer them a special inducement to do so. These are paternalistic notions, but they are paternalistic, not tyrannical. They want to be fair and they want only fair treatment at the hands of the governing powers.

The testimony of high officials before the investigating committee was extremely a surprise. The Democratic campaign sportsmen missed their mark woefully. They tackled game too big for them. It came back upon them and crushed them. Instead of doing Government Regulation and trying to chase it off the Corporate Reserve on the head of the Steel Corporation, it could welcome it instead of fighting it as an enemy. It welcomed it as a friend. The big corporations of the country are being discovered through natural evolution and they only want the governing powers to point the way to the lawful and proper conduct of their business.

The United States Steel Corporation is one of the broadest in the country. It is national and almost international in its scope. It is a prominent factor in the nation's prosperity and the people's welfare. Any unwarranted interference with its business will be a pernicious interference with the public welfare.

The United States Steel Corporation is managed by big old brand men. They realize that the corporation is a quasi-public concern and they have the Federal Government to exercise a friendly and considerate as well as a directing supervision over it. They are on the same principle as a tax collector and regulate the business of national banks. The officials of the Steel Corporation are seldom far behind the times and in this case they are not very far in advance of them. When the agitation against so-called trusts began some years ago, The Courier said that they were a natural growth due to the American habit of economical operation but that they were stepping stones to ideal Socialism.

That prediction is becoming a settled conviction, and it now looks as if its consummation is not more than an hour's ride away. Judge Gary does not believe in Government Ownership and we agree with him but Federalism and regulation will accomplish all the desirable results without inviting any of the undesirable conditions of Political Ownership.

Trust regulation is infinitely better than Trust busting.

THE POLICY OF THE LAW AND THE STEEL CORPORATION.

The statement of Judge Gary giving his reasons for opposing the policy of cutting steel prices is only a characteristic and consistent statement of United States Steel Corporation policy. Briefly that policy is to maintain the market at fair price levels, permitting competitors a fair share of the business and fair prices to the end that the manufacturer will be at all times able to pay their stockholders fair dividends and then employ fair wages.

Judge Gary points out that one of the inevitable results of price cutting is pursued to any great lengths is wage cutting and he intimates that great corporations have public obligations which they may not ignore. His meaning is plain. The decisions of the courts and of the people are that the Benevolent Trust has come to stay and that it is a long fight war, but that the Oppressive Trust is an industrial tyrant inconsistent in person and practice with our free institutions and must be resolved into its original elements cleansed of its sins and returned to the fold only when clad in righteous garb.

The big corporations which have become so through natural evolution and whose efforts have been directed to serving the public faithfully and honestly are following the example of the United States Steel Corporation in the matter of government regulation. They no longer fight it they invite it.

They say in effect that if the Government is not satisfied with their management they will let the Government manage always assuming that the Government is willing to assume all the legitimate responsibilities of that management including the regulation of prices and the wages of labor.

REASONS OF THE GARY BY PRODUCT COKE PLANT.

A Pittsburg broker gravely tells the public that the United States Steel Corporation is negotiating for the purchase of the coke plant holdings of the Monongahela River Coal & Coke Company, because the profitable operation of the Gary plant necessitates the use of Pittsburg coal, as Illinois coal has been found lacking in heating and steaming properties.

The Gary plant is now equipped with about 700 by-product ovens of the latest and most improved pattern. They are capable of producing all the coke necessary to the operation of the Gary mills and furnaces plus all the gas necessary for heating and steaming purposes, not to mention some minor by-products and these ovens are now being run on Indiana and Illinois coal exclusively. The Steel Corporation having purchased at a low price 2000 acres of this coal for the purpose. The statement that this coal is lacking in heating and steaming properties betrays a lamentable lack of information concerning the purposes to which it is being put.

The rumor that the Steel Corporation is negotiating for the Pittsburg coal holds as in the Conneltsville region is not a natural process of evolution are not trusts in the popular sense. They are not monopolies. They do not oppress the people. They seek to manufacture and produce on a maximum scale at a minimum cost, sharing that economy with the consumer and a proper measure of their profits with their workmen. They invite their employees to become their partners and offer them a special inducement to do so. These are paternalistic notions, but they are paternalistic, not tyrannical. They want to be fair and they want only fair treatment at the hands of the governing powers.

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THE COKE TRADE.

PAID AND PRESENT.

Payette county's annual coke oven is being discovered new every now and then by persons with no accurate knowledge of the times but retaining a fact that the coke operations of the Conneltsville region began on the Youghiogheny river at Sedgewick opposite the site of the present Fort Hill plant, and the site of that plant was the scene of the coke trade in the 1840's. The Fort Hill coke was sold out to neighboring farmers in drifts for domestic fuel and some of the purchases subsequently drifted into the coke business on the Conneltsville scale of two dozen profits and steel transportation facilities. They did not have any later a commerce Commission in those days. It was the tough ogre and the Ohio river and upon their backs certain seasons of the year they loaded the product to profitable markets and never complained of any discrimination in freight rates.

While the line was confused much watered, its operating expenses were so small that it paid large dividends on the water. It is a matter of history that Little Jim Cook, one of the fathers of the coke business, came back from Cincinnati with so much silver money that it nearly broke his back to carry it.

Connellsville coke operators have not been so seriously troubled since modern methods of banking have made it easy for them to carry their money and present day cutthroat competition has frequently relieved them of the load.

If the modern coke operator could come to the modern conclusion on his modern business is more successful than managed on modern lines the modern coke operators and the citizens of the Conneltsville coke region of every degree and condition would be several degrees better off.

REAL DISCRIMINATION AND ACTUAL REGULATION.

The railroad laws have complied with the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission and have made a straight rate on coke from the Conneltsville region to Chicago, but the new rate is a straight advance. It is quite satisfactory to the railroad but it makes the consumer unhappy.

The rate on coke to Chicago and other markets should be made in equity and not in parity. It should not be undiscriminating in name and discriminating in substance. The rates should be governed by the length of haul and cost of service rather than by one rate for each commodity with out reference to the amount of the shipment.

There is more profit in a solid train of furnace coke through to one dead nation and perhaps one consigned than in a few fugitive cars of foundry coke hauled in local trains and switched upon different sidings at different destinations, hence the equity of the freight differential.

The Interstate Commerce Commission should be careful that it does not confuse real discrimination with actual regulation.

THE SOMERSET COUNTY COAL CASES.

The suits filed in the Somerset county courts against a leading coke company for damages aggregating millions of dollars for the alleged removal of the wrong seam of coal and

for injury to surface lands and water supplies, promise to give the defendant company's lawyers plenty to do. It seems incredible, however, that a coal company of such prominence and experience should make such a serious mistake as to mine the wrong seam, or in fact to limit its coal purchase to one particular seam when in all probability it might as well have had the right to mine all the coal at the same price per ton.

Damage claims for settled surface and dried up springs and wells are not new, but in the Conneltsville region they are usually guarded against by waiver and in the absence of waiver by careful mining practices.

If the Somerset county coal lands which are the subjects of this litigation are understood with the two particular seams of coal mentioned in the complaint and the coal company has mined the wrong one it has no body to blame but itself. If however the company has mined the only coal underlying the land it will have the sympathy of the public and perhaps some equitable relief from the courts.

ASSESSMENTS THE LAW AND THE CUSTOM.

Jefferson and Franklin township farmers object to the assessment of their farm lands. They claim that discrimination is practiced against them and in favor of the owners of undeveloped land. Whether this claim is well founded or not it is certain that the law is just one thing and the custom is another. They want all property assessed at its relative market value. This is the custom as it is to assess property at two-thirds of its value then all property should be assessed on this basis. No other assessment would be equitable.

But it is stated by one of the counsel in the case that the Supreme Court has decided that coal land should be assessed at the same proportionate rate of market value that farms in the vicinity are assessed. This means that coal land is to be assessed at a fair proportionate rate of market value of coal underlying farms adjacent thereto and not at the same rate as farms.

The only just rule of assessment is that which compels every property owner to pay its fair share of taxation and that rule will never be arrived at in Pennsylvania until the local authorities are required to assess the land on a basis which makes it fair. The land is not assessed on a basis which makes it fair. The land is not assessed on a basis which makes it fair. The land is not assessed on a basis which makes it fair.

But this custom can be a good and the end sought by the Jefferson township farmers and all other property owners attained by amending the law in the manner suggested. The law can now be changed so that the county assessors and the county court can help in enforcing the law of custom impartially and equitably that is by fixing a certain ratio of valuation and maintaining it strictly in every district and with regard to every character of property in the county.

UNION LABOR AND ITS LEADERSHIP.

In their strength in the leadership of union labor is not always wise or faithful. The strike of the Westmoreland miners for example was ineffectual and unwise on the part of the strikers. It is alleged and not denied that the management consideration of the labor union leaders was a financial and personal one emanating from individual interests which coveted the Westmoreland region's eastern market. If this be so the striking miners of the Greenburg and Lintroe districts have been grossly deceived and traitorously betrayed by leaders unworthy to lead much less to drive them.

It is not alleged that the striking Pennsylvania railroad shopmen have been misled in a manner so grossly immoral, but it is possible that their leaders are lacking in good judgment. It is a matter of common information that strike conditions are such that the railroads are doing a minimum amount of business at a relatively maximum cost. The railroad managers are consequently seeking every possible means to curtail cost. Retrenchment is imperative. They have no choice. The railroad sidings and shops are filled with idle rolling stock. The railroads have iron equipment lying idle under such circumstances it is possible that the railroads can get along with a minimum amount of shop labor and possibly a shop strike will be a welcome solution of an embarrassing condition.

Demand for advanced wages should be timely and reasonable. The Jones & Laughlin steel interest seems to have an abiding faith in the future. A faith backed by millions and experience is encouraging.

THE WATER NEEDS OF THE FUTURE.

The continued drought has obliged the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to put on water trains on its mountain division and caused its management to seriously consider the advisability of impounding a portion of the water supply in its locality.

Year by year the water problem becomes more serious, and so the civil authorities and industrial interests are to grasp the full meaning of the situation and get about to provide the proper remedies.

The high cost of living in this country has convinced intelligent citizens that our situation is a closer relation to the soil. We need more farms and more farming. We also need a radical revision of our forestry practice and sewage disposal. To maintain our water supply in its volume the watersheds must be reforested and to maintain the supply in its purity streams from which water for domestic purposes is drawn must cease to be common sewers.

The comfort, health, the lives of the citizens depend upon a prompt and thorough inauguration of these reforms.

The advanced price of Pittsburg coal and other stocks may be a result of the continued drought. The drought has caused a shortage of coal and other commodities, leading to higher prices.

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UMBEL AUDIT CASE A CLOSED INCIDENT.

Petitioners Presented Petition to Drop Case Thursday Morning.

NO STATEMENT IS MADE.

By Men Who Asked for the Audit Case That They Do Not Wish to Proceed With the Case Further Costs Placed on the Respondent.

The Umbel audit case has been closed. The petitioners have presented a petition to drop the case, and the court has granted it. The case is now closed.

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Judge Gary Tells of Conference With President on Tennessee Deal.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Libert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, today told the Senate investigating committee on the Tennessee deal that his corporation stood ready to accept the terms of the deal as proposed by the Senate committee.

Mr. Gary told the committee that his corporation stood ready to accept the terms of the deal as proposed by the Senate committee. He said that his corporation had been in communication with the Senate committee since the deal was first proposed.

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ber 7 two days after the visit to the White House he had written to Secretary Root regarding the entire case. He had told him that he was not a party to the deal and that he was not a party to the deal.

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Closing Down of Tin Plate Mill

No Cause for Industrial Alarm.

Secretary J. Fred Kurtz of the Chamber of Commerce this morning gave out the following statement:

"Since the announcement was made that the Humbert tin plate mill had shut down for an 'indefinite' period there seems to have been a constantly growing disquiet among the merchants of Connellsville and a perceptible cessation of plans for future work among builders and investors. Becoming cognizant of this condition, the Chamber of Commerce at once began a quiet but thorough investigation in an effort to learn the precise cause of this unrest and now reports that the shutdown at the tin mill was viewed as a criterion by local people who inferred the same probably prolonged shutdowns of other Connellsville industries the tin plate business being considered a reliable barometer of local trade condition."

"Realizing the harm that such sentiment could create, and wishing to find how much truth there was in the belief that there is a possibility of slow times, or even a severe depression industrially in Connellsville, the Chamber of Commerce took prompt steps to get at the root of the matter, and especially to determine the cause for the persistent rumor that the Humbert tin mill had shut down but that the heavy machinery at the plant was being dismantled and shipped elsewhere."

"On last Tuesday Secretary J. Fred Kurtz of the Chamber of Commerce made a personal inspection of the Humbert mill being offered every courtesy in this connection by the local officials and found that all reports concerning the complete shutdown and the shipping away of machinery are absolutely untrue and without foundation. Several large pieces of machinery were shipped recently but these were the broken parts of the engine that ran wild a few weeks ago and dismantled itself, and are being sent away only for repairs. The cause of the engine blowing out is traced to the fact that larger operations than ever before were being carried on at the mill and the strain proved too heavy for the engine. The only other part of the equipment that has been shipped away was a pickling stem that went to Sabraton, and this was dispensed with because duplicate pickling vats were not required in the manufacture of the special material which the Humbert mill has been making for the past year."

From every visible indication at the mill it seemed to Mr. Kurtz that, instead of closing down, permanently every preparation was being made to get ready for big business. Several car loads of coal had just arrived, extensive repairs were being made to the annealing furnaces, the system of cold air ventilation had just been extended to include the catchers, a new pump, operated by electricity and pumping 200 gallons per minute, had just been set up, a 30,000 gallon storage tank was built on the elevation just above the mill only last month, and a new steel roof has just been built over the loading platform. Mechanics were busy engaged shaping up old rolls repairing machinery, and getting into first class shape for a resumption of work. As a matter of fact the Humbert mill is now in such excellent physical condition, there are but a few improvements that can be made. It has been ably managed, a good organization has been built up and the standing of this plant compares unusually well with other mills operated by the same company."

As soon as trade conditions warrant starting up, there is no question but that this will be done. The merchants in Connellsville must not overlook the fact that large corporations and industries are subject to national influences and conditions just the same as are local business men in order that the outlook for the immediate future in Connellsville other than in tin plate manufacture might be definitely ascertained the Chamber of Commerce has taken the matter up with other large industries here and will make public the information it has secured from them with in the next few days."

Irish Spirit, Dynamite, Nitroglycerine, Establish Western Maryland Record.

T. F. Ryan the Western Maryland contractor at Casselman expects to complete his more than three mile contract of railroad construction within the next 30 days. Contractor Ryan will be among the very first to finish his contract. He has just taken over an additional mile of excavation work from the contractors west of him which he will tackle with characteristic aggressiveness immediately upon completion of his original contract.

The town of Casselman has been shaken from center to circumference with almost continuous tremors resembling the seismic jolting of an earthquake since Ryan's presence there because of heavy blasting. Ryan is a veteran railroad builder and overcame all obstacles encountered in supplying his indispensable iron spirit with plenty of dynamite and nitroglycerine is accretion demanded.

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Moyer P. R. R.	Alumina 2.16
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Kingston L. V. and P. R. R.	Magnesia .15

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Colonial Coke Company, Smack	300	Struthers Coal & Coke Co, Fairbank Works	1,600

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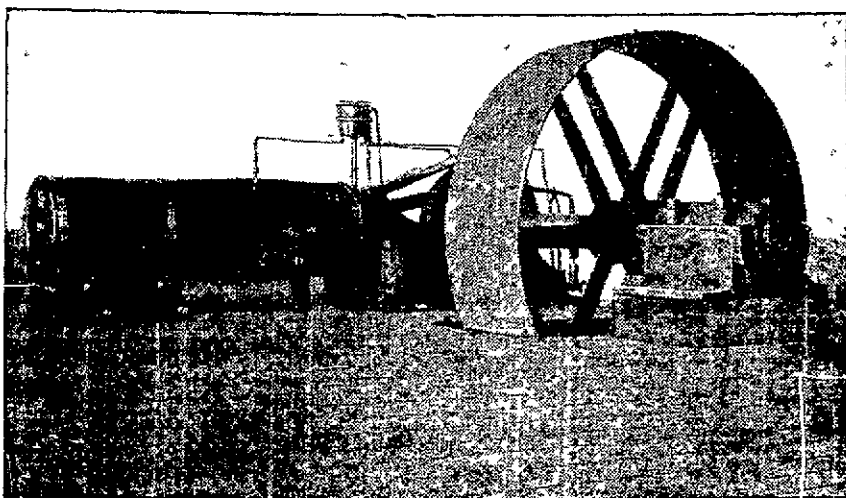
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Kendall Lumber Co. Makes Purchase Of 11,000 Acres for \$300,000.

The deal for the purchase of the timber on the Chest estate on Cheat river by the Kendall Lumber Company of Pennsylvania, one of the biggest lumber companies of the United States has been closed. The deal involves approximately \$300,000 according to counsel who prepared the papers in the case. The exact amount involved cannot be ascertained until after the engineer who is making the survey of the property has reported.

John L. Johnston who is surveying the property, stated yesterday at Morgantown that the field work has been practically completed but that the maps had not been finished as yet. This work will be completed in a few days, stated Mr. Johnston. The tract of timber contains about 11,000 acres according to the present survey, and the deal is one of the largest of the kind that has been consummated in Northern West Virginia for years.

The Kendall Lumber Company owns thousands of acres of timber in the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Washington and in other parts of the United States. The company also owns several thousand acres of virgin timber in Preston county West Virginia. Surveyors are already at work on the grades for a tramroad to the

property up the Cheat river, and developments are expected to begin in the fall. It is probable that the Kendall interests will build a standard gauge road over the right of way already secured up Cheat river by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. It is also stated that the engineers are working on the survey for a proposed tramroad to the back part of the property back of the run in the rear of the Bowers property.

It was stated by persons who are familiar with the transaction that none of these roads would be built before fall so that the development of the big timber property will not begin until that time. The deal aroused much interest in many circles owing to the litigation in which the Ball Land & Lumber Company represents claimants to the property. Especially is this deal being considered in its status in sections where the agents of the Ball company have declared their intention of bringing suits for the possession of property.

The Kendall interests are represented at Morgantown by the firm of Cox & Baker, Lazelle & Stewart, represent the Chest estate by whom the sale of the Cheat property was made

EXTENSION OF THE WEST PENN.

Charter Notice Out for New Company to Build a Loop

TO NEW GENEVA AND RETURN

Eventually the Road Will Be Continued Through From New Geneva to Morgantown and Possibly to Fairmont—Activity There Now.

That Morgantown is eventually to be reached by the West Penn system is indicated in an application which will be made at Harrisburg on June 26 for a charter of a corporation to be known as the Masonstown Morgantown Street Railway Company. Although at present the company contemplates building only a short distance beyond New Geneva 17 miles from Masonstown it is ultimately to be extended to Point Marion and thence to Morgantown. That at least is indicated in the charter application. The new line will pass through German, Nicholson and Springhill townships.

While the West Penn interests are planning a southern extension from Masonstown, the interests owning the proposed Fairmont-Pittsburgh trolley line are not by any means idle. Development in West Virginia indicates that the proposed new trolley line between Pittsburgh and West Virginia will have the strongest of financial backing. Up to this time the stability of this proposed line has been questioned in some quarters, but from Fairmont comes the report that yesterday John T. McGraw, the Gratton

millionaire and pioneer builder of railroads in West Virginia and former Vice President George L. Potter of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad have become interested in the company and are planning to push the construction of a trolley trunk line between Pittsburgh, Fairmont, Gratton and Clarksburg by way of Waynesburg.

SPENDING THOUSANDS.

H. C. Frick Coke Co. Improving Towns at Their Plants.

According to unofficial information the H. C. Frick Coke Company has made appropriations for all their plants in the Connellsville region to provide more congenial surroundings at the works and to better the play facilities of the children of the employees. A start has already been made on this work at some of the plants. Announcement has already been made that Lelensing No. 1 is to have a swimming pool and other amusement and recreation features. Now, it is stated swimming pools are to be placed at each plant where it is possible swings are to be erected for the children, houses that have no front porches are to be provided with them where this is possible and placid and the appearances of the towns about the works are to be generally improved.

On Friday swings were erected for the children at the Trotter works and considerable work improvements that will cost several thousand dollars are to be made at Adelside. Old stables and appearing fences about the plants are to be replaced by more respectable buildings where such improvement is needed and public parks generally is to be encouraged. This policy it is stated is being followed with the idea of securing a thoroughly efficient force of employees at each plant and looking to that end conditions are to be made as pleasant as possible in the hitherto industrial towns.

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